The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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A usurper always distrusts the whole world.—Alfieri.

WHOLE NO. 873. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1927. VOL. 17, NO. 42.

AID TO STRIKING MINERS MUST NOT SLACKEN

Trade unionists and sympathizers are making noble response to the American Federation of Labor's appeal to sustain hundreds of thousands of striking miners, their wives and children.

This support must be continued, if the miners are to win. To desert them, or to imagine one's duty has been fulfilled by a single contribution means that these heroic battlers for justice will be forced to yield.

The full rigors of winter are now being felt in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Arctic blasts whistle through crude barracks. Women and babes must depend on the good will of others for the barest necessities.

One contribution will not satisfy the demands of these helpless women and children during dreary winter months. Organized labor must steadily furnish supplies.

Every contribution, be it money or supplies, is distasteful to coal owners and their judicial allies who have ordered that nothing be done to "interfere" with the mining of coal on a non-union basis.

Every can of milk or vegetables, every garment, every dollar sent into the strike zone is a defiance of the injunction judge who is using his position to defeat the miners.

The powers arrayed against labor are hoping that the nation-wide sympathy for the miners will gradually subside.

Coal owners are meeting terrific losses in the hope that organized labor will conclude it has done its duty.

There is but one answer to this hope. Organized labor everywhere should perfect relief organizations that reach down to the smallest area in its locality.

No one will refuse aid to this humane appeal that must be persistent and continuous. With this movement should be told the story of industrial autocracy, the injunction judge and the company "union."

Industrial autocrats only fear the intelligent, determined fighter. The miners are doing their part.

"Red" Tacticians Change Front With Pompous Military Phrases

New York, Dec. 31.—The annual conference of the Trade Union Educational League called upon Communists to extend their boring from within and to be doubly cautious in covering their tracks. The advice bristles with ludicrous military phrases that sound like a pompous corps commander on the west front during the World War.

Pussy-footing is a revolutionary tactic when open fighting is unwise. The comrades consider any method justifiable in their war against society. Even the common amenities among men should be repudiated when "the cause" can be furthered.

The reds were told by their tacticians and strategists to "sell-pedal revolutionary talk whenever necessary. They should pose as harmless sentimentalists with a "left wing" leaning, as believers in fraternal organizations, and even as reactionists until they dare show their colors.

This advice to believe one thing and talk another is contained in a summary of the convention's proceedings, published in the official organ of the Trade Union Educational League.

"In certain special instances," it is stated, "it may even be necessary to penetrate church and religious organizations as a means of establishing a wider base for organization work."

Business men can also be used "by proper maneuvering," says this publication, which has so wholeheartedly condemned organized labor when workers present their viewpoints to elements outside the trade union movement.

"As far as possible, these (national) committees," the tacticians advise, "shall appear as the industrial organs of the National Trade Union Educational League, but if this tends to narrow the base of the movement they shall appear as purely rank and file committees having only a sympathetic connection with the general left wing movement."

Or, in other words, whenever frank avowal of Russian methods is unwise, Communists should pose as "advanced thinkers," as "progressives" and as "sympathetic to left wing ideas" until it is safe to throw off the mask.

Until then the Communist pap should be fed in homeopathic doses.

PARTY LINES BROKEN IN PRESENT CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 31.—The party lash has lost its terrors for members of the present Congress. While this condition has existed before it is the first time reactionary elements have not attempted to terrify nonpartisans by calling them "enemies of the social order." The reason for this change is because members of Congress refuse to be stampeded and in view of the coming presidential election the reactionaries have concluded to make the best of a bad situation.

The first open break in party lines was when Messrs. La Follette and Blaine of Wisconsin, and Frazier and Nye of North Dakota, all Republicans, together with Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Labor of Minnesota, rallied on the Republican majority to agree that a vote at this session would be had on farm relief, on an anti-trust bill and on an investigation of the government's policy in Central and South America. This was an unusual move, but the majority was forced to make concessions to the independents, who, a few years ago, would be denounced for their presumption.

Non-partisanship in the Senate was also shown in the vote to unseat Messrs. Vare and Smith.

Independence was also shown in the House where the Republicans have a clear majority of 20 members. This majority, however, was overthrown when a combination rejected the revenue bill that is urged by the President and by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

FAMILY'S DECENT LIVING CALLS FOR ANNUAL $2135

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 31.—A family of five, mother and two children and man and wife, have an annual income of $2,135.96 to maintain a minimum of health and decency.

This figure was the median of 152 individual figures submitted by as many members of Miss Jessica Peixotto's class in the course of poverty, University of California.

"The median is approximately the same as the average. Professional research worker reaches," said Dr. Peixotto.

"FRAME-UP" BLOCKED BY NEW YORK GOVERNOR

Albany, Dec. 31.—Governor Smith refused to sign extradition papers to turn David Gingold, vice president of Local 29, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, over to Elizabeth, N. J., authorities. The trade unionist was charged with assaulting an Elizabeth employer.

Gingold claimed he was in Albany when the offense was committed; that he registered at the Ten Eyck Hotel and that his car was in the Albany garage. This testimony was substantiated by the governor's personal counsel. In declining to grant Gingold's request, the governor said: "It is quite clear that an error has been committed."

EMPLOYES COERCED IN COURT ELECTION

Kitts, Ky., Dec. 31.—Officials of the Clover Fork Coal Company are indicted for coercing and intimidating employes to vote for D. C. Jones for circuit judge. Jones defeated Judge Forester, and coal owners from this judicial circuit are fleeing into Tennessee and Virginia to avoid being summoned as witnesses. More than $50,000 was expended by the coal owners to secure the election of Jones.

These are the methods anti-union operators use to be assured labor injunction when-ever employes discuss affiliation with the United Mine Workers.

"All too often elections have been stolen and men have been coerced by politicians and dirty coal operators," said an official of Bell County. "These two counties have an awful reputation. We are looked upon as outlaws by the outside world and it is time to call a halt. We want every man and woman in these two counties who believe in honest elections, as our Constitution provides, to get behind this contest and help drive out of this political outlawery and stop the putting into office of men who have bought, stolen and coerced voters."

DR. W. L. MOORE DIES; DEFENDED UNIONISM

Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 31.—Dr. Willis Luther Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau from 1895 to 1913, and internationally known scientist, died here from heart disease. He was 71 years old.

He was a member of many scientific organizations throughout the world. For many years he was an honorary member of the International Typographical Union.

This scientist was given the plaudits of organized labor when, as chief of the weather bureau, he insisted that printers employed in his department should pay assessments caused by the eight-hour strike in 1907. Dr. Moore was denounced by anti-union elements but he refused to deal with any worker who violated his obligation.

"FRIENDS" OF MINERS ARE EXPOSED IN OHIO

Lansing, Ohio, Dec. 31.—A mass meeting of several unions of miners in this vicinity called attention to the whispering campaign against John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. The executive is the target for those who favor low wages and who would "save the union." Certain newspapers are also very solicitous for the welfare of the union, and insist that the Lewis policy is suicidal.

Resolutions adopted by the mass meeting denounced injunctions, evictions, strikebreakers, gunmen and other schemes that are intended to break the workers' solidarity.

TORIES WOULD REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

London, England, Dec. 31.—The Tory government is/attempting to reduce unemployment relief. Conservatives who represent industrial centers are refusing to support the measure because of increased unemployment and destitution in their constituencies.

One Tory showed that 751 per 10,000 population receive relief.

The Liberals are greatly alarmed. They fear that the proposal will cause voters to retire them to private life and that they will be succeeded by Labor Party members.

WIREMEN ARE LICENSED

Detroit, Dec. 31.—A city ordinance, now effective, provides that all persons engaged in wiring for electricity must be licensed. The annual fee is $1.

WHY NOT EXTEND INJUNCTION?

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, gives hearty approval to the labor injunction.

He says he "believes" the injunction has saved millions of dollars' worth of property, and that this writ has "probably" saved lives in preventing strikes.

Mr. Edgerton is quite a guesser.

If the labor injunction is such a wonderful process, why confine it to wage workers?

Why not have equity courts supersede government by law, annul all statutes and empower a select group of injunction judges o rule the nation?

This is where Mr. Edgerton's logic leads him—unless he believes government by law should apply to the business man and government by discretion should apply to the wage worker.

Will Mr. Edgerton acknowledge he believes in class rule?

MORE WAGE "PHILOSOPHY"

"Who reduces wages?" asks the Wall Street Journal, whose editor proceeds to suavely answer his question:

"In nine cases out of ten it is the wage earner himself when he does not save his job by doing more and better work for the same money."

The W. S. J. has repeatedly declared that our "prosperity" would end and overproduction would result if our nation's basic industries operated 100 per cent.

Workers are now told that wages drop because they fail to produce more.

This "reasoning" sounds good to employers who would justify wage reductions.

The worker, fastened to a machine, is always blamed, as a matter of course. When the machine produces too much, the worker is either laid off or his wages are reduced. He is then told he did not do enough work.

ACCIDENTS INCREASE; CHALLENGE TO NATION

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Will J. French has been appointed chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission by Governor Young. Mr. French served on this commission from 1911 to 1924, when he resigned. Since then he has been an instructor in the Department of Economics, University of California. He is a member of the San Francisco Typographical Union. He has made a long study of accidents of every kind, and in a recent speech said:

"California's industrial accidents are slightly over 800 a day for the 300 working days of the year. This growth has been continuous since the early days of the California Industrial Accident Commission. In all probability it will not be many years until 1,000 accidents a day will be the record. In the home and in the school the unwelcome visitor is known, and organized effort is necessary to combat his ravages. The trend is upward even in the sciences."

Mr. French said the term "joy rider" should be changed to "death rider."

WORLD IS HEALTHY

Washington, Dec. 31.—Health conditions generally throughout the world were better during the year ended June 30, 1927, than for any previous year on record, says the surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, in his annual report.

OPPOSE PRISON LABOR

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 31.—Organized workers and manufacturers in this state are attacking the State Prison Commission for signing a contract for the making of shirts by convict labor to be sold in competition with free labor.

Workers and employers claim the contract violates a state law.

EMPLOYERS' PLOT CHARGED BY GREEN

New York, Dec. 31.—A nation-wide plot to destroy organized labor is behind the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's plea for an injunction to protect its company "union" and its "yellow dog," said William Green, president A. F. of L.

REJECT 1917 WAGE SCALE

Canton, Ill., Dec. 31.—The Baxter Coal Company, employing more than 150 miners, has failed to interest employes in the 1917 wage scale. Not one miner voted to accept wage reductions.

Trade Union Deaths, 1927

The following national and international trade union officials, and former officials, died during 1927:

Atherton, Charles H. — Secretary-treasurer Metal Polishers.

Bergstrom, Carl—President Paving Cutters.

Bruggs, George W.—Auditor Teamsters.

Burgess, Fred—Assistant grand chief Locomotive Engineers.

Cook, Peter G.—Vice president Plasterers.

Cooley, James—Auditor Mine Workers.

Fallon, H. M.—Representative Machinists.

Fielding, Lincoln J.—Former vice president Blacksmiths.

Giles, J. E.—Chief auditor A. F. of L.

Gowen, James A.—Executive board Stone Cutters.

Hannah, James G.—Former secretary-treasurer Steam Engineers.

Jennings, Frank—Former vice president Machinists.

Kennedy, Andy—Assistant grand chief Locomotive Engineers.

Kenehan, Roady — First secretary Horseshoers.

Kinsell, Tyson S.—Third vice president Federal Employes.

McHie, Bruce—Vice president Actors' Equity.

Muhleman, Arthur H.—Former executive board Glass Bottle Blowers.

O'Donnell, Simon—Former president Chicago Building Trades Council.

O'Meara, Patrick F.—President Connecticut Federation of Labor.

O'Sullivan, Michael—Former president Sheet Metal Workers.

Prenter, William D.—Former president Locomotive Engineers.

Probert, W. T.—Chairman executive board Molders.

Quesse, William—President Building Service Employes.

Ratchford, Michael D.—Former president United Mine Workers.

Rohrbeck, W. C.—Former president Ohio United Mine Workers.

Scott, Frank—Former president Structural Iron Workers.

Skeffington, Harry J.—Former secretary Boston Building Trades Council.

Smith, Charles—Representative Cleveland Building Trades Council.

Tracy, William J.—Secretary-treasurer A. F. of L. Building Trades Department.

Walker, William T. S.—Former president Bookbinders.

Wheeler, Charles D.—First president Sheet Metal Workers.

PORTO RICAN WEALTH DRAINED FROM ISLAND

Washington, Dec. 31.—If two bills, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Bingham of Connecticut "for the relief of certain Porto Rican taxpayers," are passed, sugar and tobacco corporations in that island will escape payment of taxes.

These corporations have for years contested tax payments that aggregate millions of dollars. The Federal District Court of Porto Rico ruled in their favor, but this decision was reversed by the Porto Rican Supreme Court. The corporations were unsuccessful in their appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Now they ask Congress to pass legislation which would give the governor of the island wide discretionary powers in the expenditures of money. If the governor decides that the money shall not be spent, there is no need for taxation. He is appointed by the President of the United States.

One of the bills would take from the Porto Rican legislature and place in the governor's hands the power to appropriate money for schools, settlement's compensation, sanitation, roads and other purposes.

At the present time 7,000 wage earners receive compensation for injuries. These benefits, together with all educational and rental improvements, would be endangered, as the governor would be empowered to act only "in an emergency."

The two proposals are in line with the policy of American and foreign capitalists to drain Porto Rico of its resources through the ancient system of absentee landlordism.

EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Albany, Dec. 31.—James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of this state, estimates that the number of employed New York factory workers during the middle week of October were 4,000 less than the corresponding week in 1926. In November 20,000 more employes were laid off.

It is estimated that the pay roll of these workers was $1,750,000 less per week than in November, 1926.

PRINTING PLANT FAILS

Boston, Dec. 31.—The Atlantic Printing Company, one of the most complete printing plants in the country, is bankrupt. The company prospered until 1921, when it refused to grant the 44-hour week demands of members of the Typographical Union.

CONGRESS CAN STOP INJUNCTIONS; LAW MAKERS TAMED HIGH COURT

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Shipstead-La Guardia anti-injunction bill, now pending in Congress, would take from courts the power to issue injunctions except where property or a property right is involved. To define such jurisdiction, nothing shall be considered property or a property right unless it is tangible and transferable.

It is popularly supposed that Congress has no power over courts and that the judiciary is a separate branch of the Government, and is beyond the control of Congress.

The Federal Constitution, however, declares otherwise. The Supreme Court is created by the Constitution and the inferior federal courts are created by Congress.

Even the Supreme Court has been notified by Congress that it can not sit in judgment over acts of the law-making branch. This was done by removing jurisdiction from the courts.

The records show that Congress passed such a law in 1868. It was vetoed by President Andrew Johnson and repassed by both houses over the veto. This was all done in less than two weeks.

The courts revolved around the reconstruction laws that were passed following the Civil War. The South was under military control and Major General Ord, commanding the district of Mississippi, arrested Wm. H. McCardle, a country editor, on the charge of libel and inciting disorder. The case came before the United States Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings, and it was predicted the court would take occasion to invalidate the entire system of reconstruction laws.

When the court was considering the McCardle case, Congressman Schenck of Ohio, on March 12, 1868, introduced a harmless bill that related to revenue officials. Congressman Wilson of Iowa proposed an amendment which would repeal an act of the previous year relative to habeas corpus proceedings before the Supreme Court.

After the House passed the bill Southern members awakened to the meaning of the act, and protested against this "trickery." The Republican majority laughed at them. Replying to the charge that he was not frank, Congressman Schenck said the Supreme Court usurps power wherever it dares, and that these judges are "proceeding step by step to the usurpation of jurisdiction which does not belong to them."

"And I hold it to be not only my right but my duty as a representative of the people to clip the wings of that court whenever I can, in any attempt to make such flights," declared the Ohio lawmaker.

The bill met stormy opposition in the Senate, where its backers were taunted with being afraid of the Supreme Court.

"We are not afraid of the Supreme Court," declared Senator Stewart of Nevada, leader of the Republican majority. "The policy of making the Court subservient and giving it a will is a policy which would soon subvert this government."

Senator Stewart declared that when the Court sets up its will and issues proclamations "we are no more bound by these proclamations than we would be by the proclamations of any other body of men acting outside of their jurisdiction."

The Supreme Court refused to accept this challenge by a majority of both houses of Congress, and the McCardle plea for a writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by Chief Justice Chase. This decision was unanimous.

Later, however, the court reversed its if in another habeas corpus case, but this usurpation was ignored by members of Congress because the reconstruction laws were not involved.

The McCardle case is proof that Congress can regulate the jurisdiction of courts, as the Constitution permits.

NO MORE FAKE ARMY SHOES

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Federal Trade Commission rules that manufacturers must not label their shoes "U. S. Army" unless same are manufactured under Government specifications and under Government contract.

Power Trust Lays Down Rule For Government To Build Dam

Washington, Dec. 31.—Public utility interests will graciously permit Uncle Sam to build Boulder Dam, but he must allow the power trust to handle the electricity that will be generated as a by-product.

This information was conveyed to Secretary of the Interior Work by Philip H. Gadsden, official of the National Utility Associations which represents the electric, gas and street railway industries.

Mr. Gadsden and his associates favor flood control in the construction of a dam at Boulder "if necessary for that purpose."

"All right-minded people realize," he said, "the transcendent importance of protecting our citizens against the menace of flood waters. They do not believe, however, that the Government should go into the competitive business of selling electricity at Boulder Dam or anywhere else."

Mr. Gadsden's views are not new. The power trust is not interested in flood control. It will permit the Government to spend its last dollar in this movement with the understanding that control of electricity generated by these dams is turned over to them.

At the last session of Congress Senator Norris publicly declared that the Boulder Dam question could be quickly settled if the Government promised not to sell electricity.

1,000,000 BRITISH KIDDIES UNFIT; POVERTY BLAMED

London, England, Dec. 31.—There are 1,000,000 "unfit" children in the schools of Great Britain, said Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the board of education, in his annual report.

He asks why half a million of these children are dull and backward and why the other half need medical attention. Poverty and bad housing conditions have a lot to do, directly and indirectly, with malnutrition, he said.

"Many children would, no doubt, be better nourished if their parents had an income which would enable them to provide the necessaries of a full and complete life."

Sir George points out that disease wastes life and wealth. But he also points out that in childhood much of it is preventable and nearly all of it is amenable to appropriate treatment if taken in time. And the objective of the medical service, he holds, is to make the sick well and the strong stronger.

"The action of fresh air, sunlight, good food, exercise and rest on the human body," he said, "are both remedial and preventive, healing disease, developing the healthy and providing the secret of the best growth and highest physical development.

"Yet, so conservative are we that we still hesitate to use this simple but effective method of education and hundreds of thousands of children are debarred from these advantages."

INFLUENCE OF ONE MAN HAS GROWN SINCE WAR

New York, Dec. 31.—The "big man" theory of government has been strengthened since the war, says the Index, a house organ published by the New York Trust Company.

Shortly after the war the theory was current that the spread of democratic government and the growing complexity of civilization would make it impossible for a single individual to control public affairs. The era of the "big man" was believed to have passed.

"Since the war," says the Index, "there have arisen in several countries men who, practically single handed, control the administration of government. Pilsudski in Poland, Primo de Rivera in Spain, Mussolini in Italy, Carlos Ibanez in Chile and Kemal Pasha in Turkey represent individuals who, because of their enormous personal influence, have been able to take charge of their country's affairs."

The Index confines itself to a "personal" explanation of how these dictators secured control.

FEDERAL RETIREMENT MEASURES INTRODUCED

Washington, Dec. 31.—Two bills, each of which provides for optional retirement after 30 years' service, have been introduced in the House in an effort to liberalize the existing retirement law for Federal employes. The bills introduced by Congressman Mead of New York provides:

All employes in the civil service who shall have rendered at least 30 years of service shall be eligible for retirement on annuity as provided in the act. Any employe having any thus become eligible may be retired as of a date requested by such employe, provided that retirement shall be at the option of the employe and shall not be compulsory as providing for such retirement.

Congressman Manlove of Missouri proposes to allow optional retirement after 30 years' service provided employe is 58 years old. It also would give retired employes annuities equal to two-thirds of their average salaries during the last five years of service.

JOB PRESSMEN WIN $1 WAGE INCREASE

New York, Dec. 31.—Printing pressmen in 600 commercial shops have increased $1 a week through arbitration. John A Fitch, writer on social questions, was the impartial arbitrator. The pressmen originally demanded a $5 increase and the employers insisted that wages be reduced $5. Under the award cylinder pressmen will be paid $56 and job pressmen $47.

More than 3,500 workers are directly benefited. The decision has a far-reaching effect as eight other printing trades unions, with a membership of 30,000 have initiated wage movements. The pressmen's victory is considered a setback to employers' demands for wage reductions.

SCORE U. S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

New York, Dec. 31.—Opposition to United States intervention in Latin America is contained in a statement signed by several nationally prominent men and women. The statement is a "constructive criticism of certain policies of the State Department."

The signers include William Allen White, Kansas editor; John H. Clarke, former associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; Henry Noble MacCracken, president Vassar College; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Thomas F. Moffatt, former United States minister to Nicaragua.

FINDS FEWER 65 AMONG DESTITUTE

New York, Dec. 31.—The Industrial Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation rejects the claim of old-age pension advocates that 90 per cent of all persons over 65 years of age are dependents. Of 14,000 persons over 65 years old who were interviewed, only between 20 and 25 per cent were dependent upon relatives or charity and less than 2 per cent received aid from public or private charity, the report says, the rest "get by their families, it is stated.

In announcing publication of the report, Dudley Kay, chairman of the Industrial Welfare Department, acknowledged "real suffering was found and that the advanced average of the aged interviewed who had no means was too large considering our country's enormous wealth."

"But the case is not one for desperate remedies," he continued. "It is far from one of despair. It is a manageable case. America halts before no social problem."

Mr. Edgar Rickard insists that the solution "must be guided not by political propaganda nor by extravagant exaggeration as to the prevalence of poverty among the aged, but by the sanity of attested facts embodied in cautiously compiled figures."

There was difficulty in obtaining special data on elderly "white collar workers," because "they form a comparatively new element in our working society."

The survey, the report says, was made possible by a contribution from the Carnegie Foundation.

U. S. BARGE LINES HAILED AS SUCCESS

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—Citizens who insist that "the government should not compete with private initiative" ignore the increasing success of the Federal barge line on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers.

These lines were established nine years. They have grown into an institution with approximately 2,500 miles of right of way on the two rivers, and have physical assets of $16,400,000. Tonnage has increased from 23,359 in 1918 to 1,043,400 in 1926. The annual saving in lower freight rates is approximately $1,500,000.

A new line has been inaugurated on the upper Mississippi connecting Minneapolis with St. Louis with the lower lines. All are under direction of the Inland Waterways Corporation, financed by the government and directed by the Secretary of War.

"Every ton of freight shipped by river instead of rail costs $15 less," says a statement issued by the Mississippi Valley Association.

"A modern barge will carry an equivalent of two train loads of freight, and in 1921 the incomplete government fleet handled more freight than did all of the 3,149 steamboats in 1852."

WANT PRIVATE PLANTS TO MANUFACTURE ARMS

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary of War Davis asks Congress to revive the private manufacture of war munitions. He says this industry, except ammunition, has disappeared in the United States since the World War.

"Each plant," he writes, "should receive in time of peace, as far as possible, a small order for the manufacture of articles which they will be called upon to manufacture in time of war. Only by obtaining experience in such a way can it develop and keep alive the art of manufacture.

"Modern war is a war of machines; modern war requires these machines in number heretofore undreamed of."